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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

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who are no stand eas, but who are believed ; to be a trasted in the thermination of autici selser e chematere, er and e cir influence to ex . . its ir alction among their friends. . " Co unu acadens atealed for in-erion, to be aldressel to Oravin Jousson, Editor, All others to James Bannany, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

Coarress .- The Steakership -- Extracts from ine Debaies.

We gave last week a brief account of some portions of the exciting debates in the House its will allow and as our readers will be most

Mr. Root-Hard Hils.

On the 10th, while a proposition to cast lots between Messrs. Winthrop and Cobb made some hard hits, as follows:

to either of the two great parties; but as he was willing to take it, he might perhaps offer a little-that was, for each to stand up and die game. Let us tell these two great parties that they have not got us into a Philadelphia Convention nor into a Baltimore | ways willing to impart it. Convention; there is no yelling a man down

[A voice: Nor into a Buffalo Convention.] vention. If you had, you would have had a Speaker long ago-as good a one as you will get unter all your labors.

They had heard (he proceeded to say) something from the gentleman from North e on them, [a laugh,] and that they would called to an account by their constituents. hat was the very accountability he (Mr. R.) parted. Let every gentleman look to his va constituents, if he please, or to the aurity which controlled him. Gentlemen eded not be at the trouble of reminding of what he owed his constituents; they d he would arrange that. This was not e first time he had belonged to a small par-It was not the first time he had heard majority of the House denouncing a few no did not act with them. In the days Mexican war there were jourteen wire e denounced as "traitors," because they of see he to vote with the majority of

bey settled that matter with their conits; he (Mr. R.) did, and he was here; some gentlemen who had denounced is a "traitor" had endeared themselves ch to their constituents that they had

lina spoke sneeringly of "Freesoilism, ot Provisoism, and all such tom-tool-Mr. Root thus replied:

had no doubt the gentleman had spothe teelings of his heart when he had en in that manner; but let him tell that man, whether his political associates fit to tell him so or not, he ventured to at nine out of ten of those representing hig party from the North would not, e others dare not, when brought beheir constituents, say that the Wilmot so was a humbug and tom-ioolery.look like stone quarries, where there not be turi enough for a man to wipe is feet on. It was a deep-seated, immoveaentiment, fixed in the hearts of the . They talked not of disunion, or any of that kind; but that sentiment they d should be represented here. They ted that their representatives should up and speak out on all proper occaproper occasions.

varned his friend from North Carolina being "tomfoolery." BOKEE, (in his seat.) Let them tell

Root replied: Well, he supposed

anything of which they would repent here- ed. after. He did not feel that the remarks which had been made in relation to some thing being "rotten in Denmark" affected him at all. He did not belong to Denmark -not even to the figurative Pickwickian Denmark which he had spoken of. But the gentleman from North Carolina thought knew nothing about the inducements which

way or the other. Pledges would not be We we asimaly sent man ere to those gua anty that he could have, would be the is the fear of the introduction of bills before them might well be distrusted themselves.

leave for time to tell.

The peculiar state of things in this body at this particular time may, perhaps, be haven't seen one for half an hour." To which the Yankee replied, "Now would you, raly. Wal, one on 'em's in your coat sleeve, and tother three are in my bute." I don't know that any gentleman here has any thing in his coat sleeve, but I do know several genwas under consideration, Mr. Root of Ohio themen who wear boots with very long legs made a speech, in the course of which he to them. If gentlemen should remember this anecdote a week, they may then be able to understand its true application. One He did not feel authorized to give advice thing it does prove, that the Yankees, instead of being the sly, reserved people that some evil-disposed people have represented them to be, are the frankest fellows on earth; and however anxious they may sometimes

The Brown Swindle-Southern Denunciations. We gave last week the evidence that W. No, (said Mr. R.) nor into a Buffalo Con- J. Brown of Indiana, in his anxiety to be Speaker, had played a double game—pledging himself on the one hand to Wilmot to organize certain Committees to suit him and them before the world. If there be any his friends, and pretending to be opposed to Southern man who would refuse to stand by ization of the House, why, the blame would Wilmot Proviso and in all respects a supporter of their rights. Several of his friends made an effort to defend his consistency and honor, with what success, so far as the Southern Democracy was concerned, will appear from the following extracts:

Mr. Bayer of Va .- Sir, had I known of the existence and character of the correspondence which has been read, and of the interviews preceding it, no earthly consideration And I am quite sure that such would have been the feeling of the great mass of the members on this side of the House.

Mr. I. G. HARRIS of Tenn. had reluctantly voted for the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brown) upon three several votings. He had done so, being deceived by the assurances of that gentleman, made to Southern gentlemen upon this floor, as to the position which that gentleman occupied. He telt it due to himself, and the constituency which he had the hona subsequent day, Mr. Stanly of North or to represent upon this floor, to ask of this House (what he had no hope they would rant) for leave to change his vote from Mr. Brown and place it upon the record for some gentleman who is true, either to the South or the North-jor some gentleman, sir, who is not pointing back with one hand to a record that is favorable to Southern views, with an assurance that that record contains and reflects his present views, while at the same moment he is signing a pledge to violate every principle of that record with the other.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn .- I am unfortunately among those who voted for the gentleman from Indiana-even "to the bitter end."hem do so, and you could find in his Like all those gentlemen from the South R.'s) section of the country political who gave him the same support, I had assus as thickly spread as the graves of the rances that, in his canvass before the people, is of the choicra, in those villages over the had holdly taken ground against that meah that pestilence had swept-whose sure which has produced all our difficulties, would be so full of graves as to make and exposed the Union itself to such imminent danger. I did not, for one moment, deem it possible that he could seek an alliance with the authors of this mischief, much less that he could descend to the point of promising them all they demanded. I feel, sir, that the odium of this transaction, however unjustly, will in some measure fall upon myself, in common with the whole South. I desire to throw off this odium; and I deem and he hoped that no man designed it a complete justification to say that I could ak on this or any other subject except never have supported that gentleman if I had entertained the least suspicion of such a transaction as that which has been disclosed .tanley) that he was placing some of litical associates in a very peculiar sit-when he talked about the Wilmot whether that confidence has not been abu-

I have but one word more to say. It is, that I feel myself, in common with every Southern gentleman in the same position, would. He did not call upon gentle- deeply indebted to those few gentlemen on answer; and they would save them- this side of the House who had the courage, some breath and trouble by withhold- and the foresight, so far to break party ties as to arrest the election of the gentleman with patriotism, chock-full; but he did not jecting myself to the aspersions of enemies, great American heart may be awakened. I from Indiana. I take this occasion publicly see any one he thought particularly ambitious and, far worse than that, the misconstructure believe that it has been slumbering. We of few. eir answers until they were called as to arrest the election of the gentleman with patriotism, chock-full; but he did not

Southern Threats of Dissolution.

vote by ballot for Speaker, and another to d prive the Speaker of the power to appoint those Committees whose powers involved They would all be wiser hereafter. He slavery-the House itself to choose such Committees by ballot.

had been held out for gentlemen to vote one Mr. MEADE of Va. said: The cause which very strong inducements for him. The best has prevented the organization of the House have to bear in mind that the people of that good character and known principles of the House from certain committees, which candidate. He thought pledges coming will produce discussion and agitation on a from a man that could not be trusted without | question which threatens the peace and integ ity of the country-bills which, if passed, it might admit of doubt who would turn will either destroy this Confederacy, or en- R. [Renewed laughter.] Depend upon it, out to be the "Tom-fools" in the end. There slave a large portion of it. Under the presis said to be one kind of fish that will bite sure of the present difficulties which surbest at a bare hook. Do you know, sir, what round us, a fair opportunity is offered to fish that is? I will tell you in confidence, draw forth from both sides of the House all Mississippi river runs free as long as water It is the gu lgeon; but whether there are any the conservative materials of which each is runs down hill. gudgeous in this hall, and who they are, I composed. I have anxiously looked for some Curtius from the North, who, regardless of personal consequences to himself, will leap into the gulf which yawns for the peace and somewhat illustrated by an anecdote which happiness of this Union. Sir, let a proposi-I have heard of one of my countrymen, a tion be made and supported by those who member of the universal Yankee nation .- are desirous of crushing this demon of dis-He was travelling on a steamboat on the cord, for the purpose of uniting the conserof Representatives on questions arising out Ohio river, and having made the acquaintent of the contest for Speakership. We have of the contest for Speakerslap. We have since received a more accurate report of those debates in the National Intelligencer, for awhile, the Mississippian, in a tone of should be adopted, I should be willing to and propose to give such extracts as our lim- vexation, exclaimed: "I should really like to take a Speaker from either side of the House, know what has become of all the aces. I relying upon him to carry out the views thus

expressed by a majority of this body. But, sir, if the organization of this House is to be followed by the passage of these bills-if these outrages are to be committed upon my people, I trust in God, sir, that my eyes have rested upon the last Speaker of the House of Representatives. This expression is not the ebullition of feeling; it contains sentiments I have well considered and often expressed, publicly and privately .-They are entertained in common with the people I represent. And I tell gentlemen if these measures be passed, there will be but one determination at the South-one solemn resolve to defend their homes and maintain appear to acquire information, they are al- their honor. Let this issue come when it may, and you will find every Southern sinew converted into a spring of steel. I do not utter this as a threat. I am proud to believe that our race on both sides of the line are equally brave; but gentlemen will find a difference between men contending for their firesides, and the robbers who are seeking to despoil them of their rights, and degrade

Mr. Root said: If the proposition were adopted, he reckoned, yea, being a Yankee, he guessed, that the House would have about as much trouble in appointing each member of the three committees whose appointment was proposed to be taken from the Speaker. The same old question would arise; the same terrible demon would have its horns up. It would not answer for a good dodge. It it were intended to open a hole for tendertooted Free-Soil Democrats to escape by, it would not answer the purpose. They could not get out of it. No; they must face the music-God help them! This House would continue to present itself in a "disorganized attitude" (to use the language of his colleague, Mr. Carter.) a good while before those gentlemen escaped through such a loophole; and, if they got through, they would find worse troubles just beyond. It was a poor device, if that were its object. The same difficulty which the proposition sought to avoid would, if it were adopted, remain in the appointment of each individual of the three committees. The committees were composed of nine members each; three times nine were twenty-seven; so that they might have twenty-seven times as much difficulty as at present, with the exception that he supposed his senior colleague (Mr. Giddings) would be appointed upon the Committee on the District of Columbia unanimously, as a matter of course. [A laugh.]

He now came to the other matter-the disolution of the Union, or that kind of moderation which was to prevent it. He trusted, with the calm, moderate counsels of such gentlemen as the honorable gentleman from was better calculated to allay all such agitahe took it, that it' they were to dissolve in their present "disorganized attitude," it would not be binding. [A laugh.] It would not be irremediable. There would be some hope that it might be set aside. So, if dissolution were to be the result, he said the sooner the better-before the House was organized; for if, after organization, it should come by some such process as reporting a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, why then would come the time for fight in defence of the wife, the little ones, the household gods, and all other household furniture! The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Meade) had said be had been waiting, until his pa-

tience was exhausted, to see some Northern man come forward with the olive-branch!-The gentleman said he had expected it!-Now he (Mr. R.) desired to know if that gentleman and other Southern gentlemen really expected any such thing? He (Mr. R.) look-

He hoped, as he had before remarked, to express my thanks to those gentlemen for that the peculiar exigency of the day and having thus prevented the abominable content that the peculiar exigency of the day and having thus prevented the abominable content to not only himself but his constituents and the peculiar and honorable adjust-has been said by my colleague, gentlemen that the peculiar exigency of the day and having the day and the content of the day and the ment of these questions. I have almost demand the ment of these questions. I have almost demand the ment of these questions. I have almost demand the many speak of the Union, and may attempt to whole North, by saying that they would not Let him bespeak the fagots, [a laugh,] and if We must tell them, boldly and frankly, that upon that principle it must also be upon On the 13th a proposition was made to he had a wife and as many children as John we prefer any calamities to submission to the principles of justice. Would you have Rogers, let them all get their Sund y clothes such degradation and injury as they would us of the South to be an appendage to the on, for they would want to see their daddy entail upon us; that we hold that to be con- Union? Would you have us submit to agfor the last time. [Laughter.]

But if disunion must come, he had a rethere was something rotten in Denmark.— the consideration of matters pertaining to quest to make: he spoke now not only for his constituents, but for the whole Northwest Territory over which the Jeffersonian ordinunce was stretched. When Southern gentlemen came to divide the Union, they would country had a very strong idea that the Mississippi river-to say nothing about the bank of the Mississippi river-was a part of that territory, from its mouth to its source. [A We furnish the water, sir, said Mr. depend upon it, (he wanted now to raise almost as high a climax as the gentleman from Virginia had reached,) depend upon it, that the

Mr. Toombs of Ga. said: It seems that we are to be intimidated by eulogies upon the Union, and denunciations of those who are not ready to sacrifice national honor, essential interests, and constitutional rights upon its altar. Sir, I have as much attachment to the Union of these States, under the constitution of our fathers, as any freeman ought to have. I am ready to concede and sacrifice for it whatever a just and honorable man ought to sacrifice—I will do no more. I have not heeded the aspersions of those who did not understand, or desired to misrepresent, my conduct and opinions in relation to these questions, which, in my judgment, so vitally affect it. The time has come when I shall not only utter them, but make them the basis of my political action here. I do not, then, hesitate to avow before this House and the country, and in the presence of the living God, that if by your legislation you seek to drive us from the Territories of California and New Mexico, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, and to abolish slavery in this District, thereby attempting to fix a national degradation upon half the States of this Confederacy, I am for disunion; and if my physical courage be equal to the maintenance of my convictions of right and duty, I will devote all I am and all I have on earth to its consummation .-From 1787 to this hour the people of the South have asked nothing but justice-nothing but the maintenance of the principles and the spirit which controlled our fathers in the formation of the constitution. Unless we are cept less as a condition of union. A great constitutional right which was declared by a distinguished Northern Justice of the Supreme Court (Judge Baldwin) to be the cor-Carolina, (Mr. Venable,) who had said that both parties were patriotic in their efforts to elect a Speaker and organize the House, and that if half a dozen individuals s.w fit to take the responsibility of defeating the organize the responsibility of the value of the union, and without which the union, and without which the union, and without which the extension of slavery and in favor of its desire not to make this question as union to unity, and the is greatly in the extension of slavery and in favor of its unity of the union, and without which the union, and without which the union, and without which the union and ing States. I mean the right to reclaim fu-Northern man on this floor to answer me, now, if this is not truc-if this great right, indispensable to the formation of the Union, is any longer, for any practicable purpose, a You admit you have not performed your constitutional duty; that you withhold from us a right which was one of our main inducelook upon your eulogies of a Union whose most sacred principles you have thus tramceded immediately after the constitution was formed. It was the gift of Maryland to her sister States for the location of their common Government. Its municipal law maintained and protected domestic slavery. You accepted it. Your honor was pledged for its maintenance as a national capital. Your faith was pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the people who were thus placed under your care. Your fathers accepted the trust, protected the slaveholder and all other citizens in their rights, and in all respects faithfully and honestly executed the trust; but they have been gathered to their fathers, and it was left to their degenerate sons to break their faith with us, and insolently to attempt to play the master where they were

> the valor to win. The Territories are the common property Virginia (Mr. Meade) we would get along of the people of the United States, purchased without dissolution. [A laugh.] Nothing by their common blood and treasure. You are their common agents; it is your duty, tion than the kind of speeches of which they while they are in a territorial state, to remove which aggression is consummated upon any had just heard a specimen from that gentle- all impediments to their free enjoyment by man. [Laughter.] However, if dissolution all sections and people of the Union, the must come, why, the sooner the better. Let slaveholder and the non-slaveholder. You it come before the House was organized; for have given the strongest indications that you will not perform this trust-that you will appropriate to yourselves all of this territory, perpetrate all these wrongs which I have enumerated; yet with these declarations upon your lips, when Southern men refused not for the purpose of having aggressions to act in party caucuses with you, in which you have a controlling majority-when we that this Union was formed; and I tell the ask the simplest guaranty for the future-we are denounced out of doors as recusants and factionists, and indoors we are met with the may come, be not deceived. We do not incry of "Union, Union." Sir, we have passed tend to submit to aggressions on our rights; that point. It is too late. I have used all and I tell this House that every word uttered my energies from the beginning of this ques- by my colleague (Mr. Toombs) meets my tion to save the country from this convulsion. I have resisted what I deemed unnecessary and hurtful agitation. I hoped against hope, that a sense of justice and patriotism would induce the North to settle these questions upon principles honorable and safe to both sections of the Union. I have planted my-self upon a national platform, resisting ex-strong. It is as well that this debate should ed around here and saw men overflowing tremes at home and abroad, willingly sub- have come to-day as at any time, so that the

resentatives of the North prove themselves

unworthy of their ancestors we shall not

prove ourselves unworthy of ours; that we

have the courage to defend what they had

meet this question, he was provided for !- We must arouse and appeal to the nation .- Union; but whenever a party is organized summation of all evil.

Mr. BAKER of Ill. desired to remark upon ly and so intensely. Sir, I deny that the great body of the people from the North have wished to raise such a question, or to excite unreasonable agitation; nor, when the scenes and speeches of this day shall be spread before them, will they believe our brethren of the South to be in carnest.

ou that we are in earnest. Mr. Baker. I should be obliged to gentlemen if they would tell me how this knowl- | ject; but we have rights, the cause of liberedge shall be imparted.

teach you, I spoke in the name of the people of the South, and in my opinion they will have their rights in spite of the North; and it is that we intend to teach you.

Mr. BAKER. Sir, I profess myself still unable to learn from the gentleman's explanation how we are to be taught. The North will stand by the constitution, and thus stand by the Union. We will think, and act, and vote upon the proviso as Jefferson did. We principle. Would it be tolerated by the will be governed by the majority of the people on this question.

people had a right, under the constitution, to turbed by any that may be made by others.

Mr. Baker. I repeat, sir, we will be governed by the will of the majority of the peo- and so far as it may be in their power, they ole, constitutionally expressed; but neither will secure it to them, regardless of threats or the District of Columbia, nor California, here or elsewhere, nor New Mexico, will we desire, or even

dream of a dissolution of the Union. Gentlemen, when you threaten a dissolution of the Union, we shall doubt; when you protest, we shall disclaim; but no fervid declarations, no fiery appeals to Southern feeling, no solemn invocations to the Almighty. (as if indeed he was a God of discord,) will make us believe that here, in this hall, there is one man who chambers in his secret heart termination not to remain in this Union if a purpose so accursed and deadly. Sir, we do not believe the Union can ever be dissolved. No evidence shall convince us, until the deed is done; yet if such a thing be possible, it shall not be our fault. We shall not be intimidated by threats of violence. We shall not shrink from the calm expression of our deliberate judgment. We are here as freemen, to speak for freemen; and we will speak and act as becomes us, in the face of the world and of posterity. Gentlemen, who lution, that does not love the Union? Is there a man in this vast assemblage, who, on the coolest reflection, would not give his blood to that I desire not to make this question a sub waver in my confidence but for a moment. gitives from labor. I ask any and every It was a mournful spectacle to a true-minded man, when threats of disunion, fierce and bitter, could draw forth shouts of applause from gentlemen on the other side of the House, as triumphant as if disunion were glory, and living principle? There are none to deny it. as if, indeed, the threat were already accomplished. And yet, sir, the echo contradicts the utterance. This shout for the Union will be taken up by the masses until it becomes ments to the Union; yet you wonder that we a perpetual anthem of hope and joy. It will swell among the mountains of the North, and travel with the winds across the prairies of the West. It will reverberate through pled under foot as nothing better than mer-cenary hypocritical cant. This District was all the vast extensions of the Cenfederacy, and be repeated by a thousand advancing generations. Sir, in the name of the men of the North, so rudely attacked, and speaking what I know to be their sentiments, I say a dissolution of this Union is, must be, shall be, impossible, as long as an American heart beats in an American bosom, or the Almighty sends His wisdom and His goodness to guide and to bless us.

[The delivery of these remarks was in-

terrupted several times by applause.] Mr. Stephens of Georgia, rose and said that he never expected to live to see the day when, upon this floor, he should be called upon to discuss the question of the Union of these States. If in early life (continued Mr. S.) there was any thing in my heart cherishadmitted as brethren. I trust, sir, if the Rep- ed above all others, it was the glorious compact formed by our fathers of the revolutionary struggle. Sir, as has just been said, I believe that so long as American hearts beat in American bosoms the day will never come when the Union of these States shall be dis solved. But I tell that gentleman, (Mr. Baker,) and I tell this House-whether he believes it or not, and whether the people of the North believe it or not-that the day in section of the country, and much and deeply as I regret it, this Union is dissolved. However much gentlemen may refuse to believe

it, they will find it true. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. We of the South who came into this Union came into it for mutual benefits, as well as you, gentlemen of the North. It was committed either upon our rights or feelings gentleman from Illinois, and all gentlemen, from whatever sections of the Union they

hearty response. [Applause.]

If gentlemen suppose that by singing peans to this Union it is to be preserved they will find themselves mistaken. The Union was founded upon justice-immutable justice-and right. It was not to render

spaired of any such, at least from this House. organize parties upon attachments to the gression upon aggression? I tell you for one-and I do not intend to debate the questhe threats of disunion, listened to so painful- tion to-day-before that God who rules the universe, I would rather that the Southern country should perish, that all her statesmen and all her gallant spirits should be buried in honorable graves, than submit for one instant to degradation. And I say, as Kossuth said, of the man who will not stand up for his section, "the curses of the eternal Mr. WALLACE, of S. C. We will teach God would rest upon his head."

Mr. CLEVELAND of Ct. said: We of the North shall exhibit no passion on this subty has claims upon us, and, asking nothing Mr. WALLACE. When I said they would but what is clearly right, and coolly determining what that is, the North will be as immovable in maintaining it as are the formdations of the hills upon which we live .-What does the South ask of the North?-That we shall forget that we are freementhe representatives of freemen? This cannot be. Republican Government rests upon the will of the people, expressed by majorities. Our differences must be decided upon this South, if attempts should be made to intimidate them by threats of this kind? We Mr. HILLIARD denied that a majority of the shall make no threats, and shall not be dis-The people of the North love liberty, and wish it secured to earth's suffering millions;

> Mr. Colcock of S. C .- I have listened with profound interest to the discussion which has taken place to-day, and I desire to say a few words in connexion with the remarks which fell from the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Baker.) That gentleman observed-and his remark fell with peculiar emphasis on my car-that he did not believe the South was in carnest as to ber dethe legislation in regard to her institutions which is threatened should be accomplish-

> I confess, with some degree of mortification, that perhaps it is true the South has, by her conduct, hitherto exposed herself to this imputation; but I rejoice to say that the day has gone by when any question as to her deliberate purpose on this subject will ever again be made.

> and impassioned language which has fallen from the lips of Southern gentlemen to-day. I can assure that gentleman, and this House,

and importance, and with a full view of al the consequences that surround it. In this spirit I declare that I believe the South is prepared to teach the North that she is in earnest; and I here pledge myself that it any bill should be passed at this Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or incorporating the Wilmot Proviso in any from, I will introduce a resolution in this House declaring in terms that this Union ought to be dissolved.

Mr. BAKER. Will such a resolution dissolve the Union? I am aware that such language has been held in South Carolina for the last eighteen years.

Mr. Colcock. I do not say that the mere introduction of such a resolution would of itself dissolve the Union; but when the vote is taken on it here, and followed, as I know it will be, by the action of the Southern people, then I am satisfied that the North will be convinced that the South is in carnest on this vital question.

I know it has been the fashion to talk of South Carolina abstractions; but I rejoice to find that these abstractions have now assumed the form and pressure of solemn truth. and South Carolina has now the proud satisfaction of seeing arrayed around her, her gallant sisters, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, whom she will be proud to follow wherever they may lead.

I, for one, do not regret the discussion which has taken place to-day. I do not wish to see this question adjourned, nor will I consent to any expedients which may postpone it-I wish not to leave it for my children to meet. Let it come at once, and be settled now and forever.

A company of about fifty slaves-men, women and children-passed through Quincy on the 2d, for the land of the free .-- Chicago Journal.

Where is that " land of the free " to which those slaves were going, and what kind of land were they going from? We trust the time will come-we wish it had come already-when men need not go from our republic into a monarchical government to enjoy their "unalienable right" to "life, liberand the pursuit of happiness." - Rockford Free Press.

THE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA .- The official seal of the State of California has upon its face a grizzly bear devouring a bunch of grapes. Ezekiel thinks that the knowing ones who designed it, intended that the bear should be an emblem of the Greetiness which has led to the settlement of the country, while the crushed grapes in Bruen's jaw at the same time represent the manner in which the mass of the settlers have been taken in. - Christian Citizen.

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From the Norfolk Herald. Fugitive Slaves Returned.

Yesterday morning the schooner Minerva bound to New-York, put into this port to land two young colored men, slaves, who Captain Smith stated that he sailed from Wilmington on the 25th ultimo. On the 7th Instant, being off Little Egg Harbor, (within seventy miles of New-York,) heard some one call out from the hold, "Water! water!" and soon after discovered two persons hid in the space between the cotton bales and the deck. The boys gave their names as Geo. Walker, belonging to William C. Betting-ham, and Thomas Wooster, belonging to John Wooster. They stated to the mayor that they went on board the schooner three . Will try to find room soon. days before she sailed, taking with them a two-gallon jug of water and some bread and cheese. George, who is quite an intelligent fellow, said that after exhausting their stock of water their suffering from thirst was past all endurance. He had about \$100 stowed away in a belt which he wore around his waist, and \$33 50 in notes and gold. His companion had only a four dollar note,-Both protested most solemnly that no person but themselves had the slightest knowledge or suspicion of the elopement,

The oppressed and down trodden of other nations find homes, protection and a welcome when they reach our soil. But the Slave who attempts to escape from a worse than Russian or Austrian servitude, is not only repulsed but taken back to chains and stripes. For such is the law of this Land of

But the South is not satisfied with holding nearly 3,000,000 of men and women to "service and labor" for ever. An effort is now making to extend Slavery over Free Soil .-And we are told that a refusal to yield to this demand will dissolve the Union,

To this the North has but one answer -Slavery must go no farther. We concede all that the Constitution gives to Slavery. We abide by all its unhappy compromises. But there we pause. And there Slavery must

Heretofore, some have been intimidated Will their spirits blame the sinless mirth by threats. Others have been suborned by office. Others again have been swayed by appeals to their magnanimity. And al have been more or less influenced by their regard for the integrity of the Union. But neither "fear, favor, nor the hope of reward" will again intimidate, propitiate nor corrupt the North. Our Mexican possessions are free, and cost what it may, they will remain free .- Alb. Eve. Jour.

The Applause.

When Toombs was speaking in the House of Representatives, a few days since, and while he was most vehement in defence of slavery, that House rang with applause.

Strange! Does the voice of Freedom ever find there such an echo? Are its friends thus greeted? Do they make such demonstrations? No. Yet thus these slaveholders keep up their spirits and seek to crush the spirits of the North.

And this kind of action has its effect .-There is not one man out of a thousand who And forget not, o'er the festive board, is not influenced by it. But why this enthuwant of it in behalf of Freedom at Washington? Either, men of the North! you are not true, or your Representatives are false to you. One or the other, it must be. If you With a pardon for the fees who hate, be at fault, justify yourselves; if they, punish them: for it is rank treason, to have the power of Freemen thus cowed, or trampled under foot, by the power of slavery .- True

"Done Brown."

Poor fellow! He is a used up man, bethat public sympathy is a little turned towards him. Root says that when the chivalry pounced upon Brows, it reminded him of a picture he once saw of a gang of prairie wolves devouring a buffalo calf. One had hold of a leg, another of a side, and another of the neck, while another was pulling at ed," he said, " with the member from Indiana to offer him his sympathy, but if the member was not now, after the operation he had undergone, fit to be trusted on the

It was once fashionable in the North to cherish men of Southern feeling; but according to his almanac, that time had passed, and would never return, never, never .-

No INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA .- The New York Tribune of Monday says:

Petitions are now circulating through the city, designed to induce Congress to susishments, its sanguinary atrocity, and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria, and Italy."

All this is very good. But we very much fear that such petitions may give other nations the hint to deal with the United States in the same way. If "tyranny, barbarous punishments, sanguinary atrocities, and judicial murders," should be generally considered as good grounds for the establishment of a non-intercourse law, the diplomatic corps at Washington would muster very small. In many States of this Union, such atrocities Haynau's as are committed the year round, and that too under the sanction of regularly enacted statute laws .- Chris. Cit.

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS-Last evening, in the steamer Ocean Wave, after an unsuccessful tour through several counties of Illinois, to obtain possession of three absconding slaves. About a year since, a negro woman and two boys, slaves of Mr. F., were enticed off by abolitionists, and recently he on a legal warrant attempted to obtain possession of his property; but the abolitionists of that vicinity collected in strong force, and move them. Mr. F. succeeded in getting has a right to legislate upon the subject of sla- minds and hearts. forced to relinquish him .- St. Louis Rep.

and the other by the car.

Che Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN-Wright, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C. HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING records of Democratic conventions, caucus-BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

Salem, Ohio, December 29, 1849.

To Correspondents.

O. L. M., Troy .- Thanks for your kind words. We will hand your letter to friend Walker in Mr. Bayly, and other Southern sages of dethe hope that he may find it convenient to do as mocracy had riddled this peace offering, so Cuba expedition, but states nothing new.

publish when we can find room.

A. C., Deerfield .- Accepted with many thanks.

O. A. J .- Your lines are hardly up to our

SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.

OLD TIME has turned another page Of eternity and truth; He reads with a warning voice to age, And whispers a lesson to youth. A year has fled o'er heart and head Since last the vule log burnt ; And we have a task to closely ask, What the bosom and brain have learnt?

Oh! let us hope that our sands have run With wisdom's precious grains; Oh! may we find that our hands have done Some work of glorious pains, Then a welcome and cheer to the merry New

While the holly gleams above us; With a pardon for the fees who hate. And a prayer for those who love us.

We may have seen some loved ones pass To the hallowed rest: We may miss the glow of an honest brow

And the warmth of a friendly breast; But if we nursed them while on earth, With hearts all true and kind, Of those true hearts left behind? No, no! it were not well or wise

To mourn with endless pain; There's a better world beyond the skies. Where the good shall meet again. Then a welcome and cheer to the merry Nev

While the holly gleams above us; With a pardon for the foes who hate, And a prayer for those who love us.

Have our days rolled on serenely free From sorrow's dim alloy? Do we still possess the gifts that bless And fill our souls with joy?

Are the creatures dear still clinging near? Do we hear loved voices come Do we gaze on eyes whose glories shed A halo round our home? O, if we do, let thanks be poured

To Him who hath spared and given, The mercies held from Heaven.

While the holly gleams above us; And a prayer for those who love us.

Congress --- Election of Speaker.

receive the highest number of votes, provided her approving smiles!

mot 8, and the rest scattering.

the proposition fell through; the South could its spirit,

not unite upon it, and the North repudiated it. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette

doctrine on slavery, and to prove that Beale's proposition was the darkest and most dangerous heresy. He declared that, according sis: to all his reading and study, nobody could be a Democrat, who did not stand upon the Cass platform of non-intervention. And after that it was but a thing of mere shreds and P. P.-A little too theological, but we may patches, with the day light streaming through it in every direction, Mr. Thompson of Pa., excited the unbounded astonishment of the that he was as much opposed to this proponothing but an excuse, an apology, a toleration of their principles which he and his creed of the democracy. It came down to them by prescription. It was older than the times of Washington, Jefferson, and Nathan Dane, when it received form and expression. lay on the table. To prevent that being done, by the united vote of North and South, Mr. Beale withdrew the resolution.

We shall have more to say about this election of Speaker when we know more the management by which it was effected. Meanwhile, let us rejoice that the chair is filled by a slave-holder rather than a doughface. The South has her triumph in a shape of all others best calculated to help agitation at the North.

Green Plain Yearly Meeting.

The mail has just brought us a copy of the Minutes and Proceedings of Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the Congregational Order of Church Government, the same being in the form of a neatly printed pamphlet of 24 pp. Having attended the meeting and given our readers an account of its proceedings, there is no occasion now for an extended notice of this publication. Let us glance, however, for a moment, at the principal topics which occupied the deliberations of this new religious organization, that we may see how of the United States, I recommend their appliwell it fulfils the promise which heralded its birth. We find that the meeting did not spend its time and waste its moral energies in theological strife, but put its hand at once to the work of reforming, purifying and elevating mankind, and sought by all the means within its reach to generate a moral influence potent enough to sweep away the lies and shams which have so long shrouded the world in darkness, and to introduce the era of Practical Christianity, in which love to God shall be hymned in deeds of charity to man. The spirit of philanthropy feeling be preserved. pervades all the epistles, addresses and testimonies which it put forth; they are not a collection of cant phrases, strung together on the weak cords of a sentimental and hollow pictism, but the strong and manly utterances of men and women who feel that they were sent into the world for some higher purpose than to keep a dull and unreasoning watch over the fossil remains of old dogmas and erceds, or to sit shivering in mock reverence around altars on which frowns' upon the Wilmot Proviso. Very The struggle is over at last, and the fierce nothing is burning save the pale and sickly brave and manly for the only genuine anti-sla-Democracie' of the South have triumphed! lamp of superstition. Religion with them is very party,' is it not? Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is Speaker of the not a creed to be wrangled for, but a live or It is recommended that a corps of scientific yond all question. And we don't wonder House of Representatives. The election took DEVOTION TO MAN'S HIGHEST WELFARE. Here- men be employed to make explorations and asplace on Saturday last, and was thus effected: ties, fanaties, infidels are they all, if we may be-Mr. STANLY of N. C. (Whig) moved a reso- lieve the testimony of the popular Church; but to the Pacific, the cost of construction, &c. Rivlution to the effect that, if after the roll should let them derive comfort from the reflection, that | er and Harbor Improvements are commended be called three times, no one had a majority, it is a small thing to be judged of man's judg- as worthy of liberal appropriations. An inthen upon the fourth call the man who should ment while a pure Conscience blesses them with crease of the Army is called for; also a reorga-

the tail! "He was not sufficiently acquaint- such number were not less than a majority of a The meeting lent its car to the tale of one who postage to a uniform rate of five cents, and the quorum, should be declared elected Speaker of had been despoiled of his goods by the laws plan of defraying from the treasury the expense the House. This resolution was adopted, 113 which make it a crime to feed the hungry and of the matter franked by members of Congress, to 106. The three trials resulted, of course, in clothe the naked, and the purses of not a few of are recommended. On the subject of the Veto slavery question, there never could be found no choice; and then came the final struggle, the members testified how sincere was the symman north of Mason and Dixon's Each of the parties fell back upon its original pathy which that tale awakened. The slave candidate, and each probably had hopes of suc- was remembered, too, and the unholy Union cess. Cobb received 102, Winthrop 100, Wil- which rivets his chains was exhibited in its true light. War, that dire scourge of the nations, idolatry: The election by plurality we presume was the did not escape the attention which its indescriresult of a bargain between the leaders at least bable horrors demanded at the hands of those of both the old parties, though the majority in who were seeking to follow in the footsteps of pend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, result, which the telegraph does not supply, of their fearful responsibility. The accumulaand of which we shall be fully informed a few tool evils of Land Monopoly were also noticed, days hence. We only know at present that the and Congress was petitioned to apply an appro-Whig and Democratic caucuses appointed each priate remedy. The injustice done to the free committee of six, three from the South and man of color in our State, by depriving him of three from the North, to agree upon some mode the Right of Suffrage was made the occasion of of effecting an election. The Whigs took the an appropriate appeal to the Constitutional Con- ver dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it, first step, and the Democrats followed, the Nor- vention. The condition of Dillingham, the tenthern members of the party generally being op- ant of a prison in Tennessee, and of Sayers and posed, but overborne by the South. After the Drayton, treated as felons in our nation's capi-Democratic caucus had appointed its Committal for deeds of mercy which, in a land truly tee of Conference, Mr. Gerry of Maine produ- free, would have won for them the highest hon-

procure a free expression of their views." The thick as autumnal leaves throughout the land. have been filled to repletion." How long shall Dr. South says: The tale-hearer and consideration for this been was to have been Particularly do we hope that it may find its cases like this be permitted to mack all our prothe tale hearer should both be hanged up the thorough fraternization of the Northern way among the bigots who wear the outward fessions of Republicanism and Christianity?back to back, only the one by the tongue Democrats with their Southern brethren. But garb of Quakerism while they are destitute, of Will the popular Church always lend her

President's Message.

on Monday, sent to Pittsburgh by telegraph, tracts from the debates in the U. S. House of there is a vast deal of cant and more of income

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that territory, impelled by the necessities of their pothe purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomapply for the admission of California into the on, as a Sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution cation to the favorable consideration of Con-

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparitory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its four principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effeet their safety and happiness.

siness may be avoided, and confidence and kind

With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind, and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, izing parties by geographical discrimination.

Thus the Administration puts itself distinctly upon the ground of Non-Intervention, and

certain the most favorable route for a railroad nization of the Navy. The reduction of letter

The message winds up with the following patriotic culogium upon the Diana of American

should be habitually fostered in every American beart. For more than half a century, during which Kingdoms and Empires have fallen, this favor of that mode of settling the difficulty was the Prince of Peace. Intemperance, and the Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who small. There must be an interesting chapter of agencies by which it is promoted, were clearly framed it have long since descended to the incidents and maneuvers preceding the final exposed, and the guilty parties kindly warned grave, yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name.

In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness, and that of countless generations to come. Whateof the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

HEAR, O HEAVENS !- A correspondent of The North Star tells an affecting story of Wilced a great sensation, by proposing to instruct ors, awakened the tenderest sympathy in every liam Smith, formerly a slave of Judge Gaston, the committee to confer with the Free Soil men. heart, and the governments by which they are of Newbern, N. C .- who having worked out A scene of excitement followed this, but the incarcerated were appealed to for their release. his own freedom and redeemed his mother, is A scene of excitement followed this, but the incarcerated were appeared to lot their terms of the proposition was rejected by a completely sec- The corrupting influence of an immoral press now begging for help to rescue from the New Hopper. Mr. Benjamin Fowler, of this city, returned tional vote, twenty-seven Northern Democrats and an impure literature, particularly upon the Orleans shambles a young and beautiful sister, going for, and the whole South opposing it. youth of our country, was a subject of earnest and save her from a fate worse than death. The Previous to the. Mr. Beale of Virginia un- remonstrance and timely warning. And last girl is a member of a church and regarded as a and South and secure the votes of the Free- dition of Woman and the manifold evils brought | fered \$1,000 for her, but is willing to compound Soilers for a Southern Speaker, by a proposition | thereby upon the race, were seriously consider- | with her brother and his own conscience by relearned that they were in Will county, Ill. to this effect: "That in the event of the election ed, and the meeting uttered its testimony in fano concession of principle or opinion if said the Green Plain Yearly Meeting bestowed its were thinly attended. The correspondent of Speaker shall appoint as members of committees earnest attention, thus showing that the weighthe Star says, probably with truth, "Had these threatened violence should be attempt to re- as many of those who conceive that Congress ty matters of the law' were uppermost in their meetings been exhibitions of a monkey with a red jacket on, the churches, which were relucone of the boys in his possession, but was very, as shall be required to enable them to We wish this pamphlet could be strewed tantly granted for them to be held in, would strength to the spoiler?

Southern Bluster.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia vaked up the musty and published in the Gazette of Tuesday morn- Representatives, arising from the contest for the siderate and reckless declamation on the sub. records of Democratic conventions, caucus-es, &c. &c., to show what was Democratic ing. It is short compared with former Messages, but too long to be published in The Bugle. our readers as clear a view as possible of the tac-We can only present the following brief synop- ties by which the South has always managed to that combination of atrocities, American Slave. rule the North. Let them read the speeches of ry, often launch their heaviest thunderbolts a The President says we are at peace with all Meade, Toombs, Stephens, and Colcock, and the dreadful sin of novel reading. The Amerithe world, and gives a succinct account of the they can hardly need any farther illustrations of can Tract Society has made this practice the state of our foreign relations. He alludes to the the philosophy of Bluster. The National Era subject of one of its soporiferous homilies, and intimates its belief that this scene was all pre- its agents are busy in dropping it in hotels An alteration of the laws in relation to the arranged with the deliberate purpose of fright- steamboats, &c. Not one of those long-faced Slave Trade ('I mean the foreign trade, sir,') is ening Northern representatives, while a corres- devotees of a heartless and formal religion even recommended in order to prevent that trade pondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette declares that thinks of discriminating between good novele from being carried on in vessels built in the U- some of these brave defenders of the peculiar and bad, or even of defining the word fletion. humored and joucular, yet telling manner, nited States and owned or navigated by some of institution have admitted in private that their Ask them for a definition, and they are utterly our cifizens. It is a customary device to evade speeches are chiefly intended for Bunkum-in confounded, and if they attempt to answer there sition as any one of them could be. It was the penalties of our laws by means of sea letters. other words; to make them popular with their will be pretty certain to give you one which ne Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such constituents. Mr. Root must have annoyed only applies to the popular novel, but to have papers by the Consul, proceed at once to the them excessively by his keen wit and pointed the books found in the Sunday School, and constituents, and more tentus of the Denie coast of Africa for slaves. This practice, the sarcasm. He made the whole thing look like a even to the parables of Jesus! subject in question. Theirs was the old President thinks, should be broken up. He does farce, which it was and nothing else. That the We have been led to make these remarks to not propose any measure to check the traffic in Northern members stood this bullying assault finding the following passage in the Pittsburg slaves either at Washington or Baton Rouge better than in former years is a proof that the Christian Advocate, a Methodist journal nor does he tell us the result of his last specula- labors of the Abolitionists to develop the latent unquestionable orthodoxy. It is not often that tion in human flesh. This deficiency may be manliness of the Northern People have not been we find in a popular religious journal any thins would hold his creed by right, not by suffer- supplied in a supplementary message, in which wholly ineffectual. The North has been in a half so calightened and sensible. ance, and would vote for Bayly's motion to case our readers shall be promptly informed. stooping posture so long that her spinal organi- "Fiction has as legistimate a place in the ase our readers shall be promptly informed.

stooping posture so long that her spinal organiworld as poetry and panaling. At as for poetry and panaling. At as for poetry and panaling. At a for poetry and panaling. At a for poetry and panaling. At a for poetry and panaling. means of intercourse with our possessions in speedy remedy. She'll straighten herself one is good, bad, or indifferent, according to its that quarter, are commended to the considera- of these days, and when she does, there will be ject and tendencies, just like a poem or a land an end of Southern Bluster. At present there ture. Our own notion is, that fiction is on of Congress.

At present there
important an engine to be given up wholly a
the President recommends a revision of the
is not a man in Congress who takes the true po-Tariff and the substitution of specific for ad va- sition. They are all paralyzed by a false and reason why Satan should have liction all to have lorem duties, and expresses himself favorable to superstitious veneration for the Union, as if it self, than, (in the language of Charles Wesle the protection of domestic manufactures. The Sub-Treasury, if continued, needs various mod-served at all hazards. If Northern men could evil in itself: but derives its moral characters. ifications. The establishment of an Agricultu- so far rise above the weak subserviency which from the purpose of the writer and the tendence ral Bureau in the Home Department is recom- grows out of this false idea as to tell the South of his work. This was doubtless the view mended.

In regard to the new teritories the President holds the following language:

grows out of this false idea as to tell the South the South the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken south the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken south taken the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken taken taken the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who re-partitle south taken inch; that the Territories should be free, and his works to this day. that Slavery should be abolished in the District | Let us not be understood to commend into of Columbia, even if the Union were blown into eriminately where others as indiscriminately a thousand fragments; if she would only say denounce. The great majority of novels are this calmly, and prove herself in earnest by her not fit to be read, and not a few are positive deeds, the devotees of Slavery would cower like immoral. These can be banished only by elespaniels. This unnatural devotion to the Union, vating the minds and refining the tastes of the founded not in the love of Freedom but in a people, not by a reckless crusade against a cowardly fear of the consequences of doing right, novels. makes our Northern politicians weak as water. They palter and hasitate at the very time when a manly firmness is most needed; they turn pale at the instant when a bold and courageous word would ensure a victory. In this, howev- though we are consoled by the announcement er, the North is only reaping the legitimate that it will probably be continued as a month fruits of her unholy alliance with oppressors. in magazine form. Although The Examine Her experience is an illustration of the truth so has not advocated the views which alone pa finely expressed by Coleridge:

' Never can true courage dwell with them Who play tricks with conscience.'

The Union, from the first, was a 'trick upon good it has effected by opening a channel of conscience, a conspiracy against Justice and discussion in Kentucky. It has been conducted Freedom, and an audacious attempt to 'circum- ed with singular ability, and has kept itselfer vent God' by masking villany under hypocrititirely aloof from the entanglements of politic cal professions of devotion to truth and virtue. parties. It is a great pity that such a paper What wonder that the fruits of such treachery could not have been adequately sustained. I and self-degradation are bitter? 'Whatsoever Editors take leave of their readers in an admin a man soweth that shall he also reap.'

The New York Tribune, usually right in Of the ultimate success of the cause of emm matters of fact, is mistaken in supposing Wen-cipation in Kentucky, we have never for a m governments." Mr. Phillips refuses all partici- ring the past few months, have had much or pation in the affairs of the present United States sion for auxiety, but none for despondency; though at present success has been denied. Government, not because he is a Non-Resist- certainty of final triumph was never clearer the ant and therefore opposed to Force, but because now. The star of hope shines in the heave that government, in its fundamental law, con- with undimmed lustre. The subject has be tains provisions which impose upon all who and purest hears of the State have committee support it the obligations of an oath to aid in themselves gladly, unreservedly, and for ever keeping the slaves in their chains. That oath to the cause of freedom. We doubt not the he considers immoral, and therefore he will not when the subject shall come up again for to take it. The number of Abolitionists who are without reference to political considerations, opposed to governments of force per se is, we result will crown the efforts of the friends are sorry to say, exceedingly small. In this re- freedom which will cause their hearts to the spect the popular belief is erroneous. It is com- with joy. mon for the press to speak of the American An- The price of the Examiner in its new for ti-Slavery Society as a Non-Resistance Associa- (16 pp. octavo) will be \$1. It will be confut tion, whereas it is no such thing. It has pro- ed by the same Editors, (Messrs. John H. He bounded no new theories of government, unless | wood and Noble Butler,) and we trust will the doctrine that slavery is a sin and that it is fail for want of patronage. immoral to support, or to swear to support it, under any circumstances, is a new revolation. We hope The Tribune will correct its error.— The Freesoilers who helped to make I. I Let every tub stand on its own bottom. As the Leiter, of Canton, Speaker of the House, disciples of Fourier do not like to be held resing been charged with supporting "a man which have been charged with supporting a man which have been charged with supporting the man which have been charged with the man which hav ponsible for every form of Socialism, so ought has nover at home been noted for anything is not the American A. S. Society to be charged than a violent prejudice against the blacks at with doctrines which it does not hold and to an utter want of sympathy with the movement

GEO. DUTTON, a swindler who has been palming himself off as a fugitive slave in New whitewash himself into a true-blue opponent York City, and thereby obtaining money from various persons, has been arrested for the ofMr. Spelman, in which he casts the shadow fence. The fellow is a rogue, no doubt, but not half so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had a state of the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had as those who have beginning shown in the balf so had a state of the balf so had a state half so bad as those who, by keeping slavery in countenance, prepare the way for this form of swindling. If the black fellow confined his swindling to that class of whites who sustain the peculiar institution, there would be at least tional government from all connection with this poor consolation, that they received only institution. At the same time Mr. L. comison their deserts; but he has not scrupled to bleed his friends of the old line Democracy by the # so good a friend of the slave as the venerable surance that he is opposed to a third party

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON, the Texan Senator, such wild fanaticism as to induce a forgette who has been supposed to agree with Mr. Benness of his paramount obligations to party. Previous to the Mr. Beate of Virginia undertook (in caucus) to harmonize the North but not least, the degraded and subservient condertook (in caucus) to harmonize the North but not least, the degraded and subservient conleast, the degra ter in which he fully endorses the doctrines of them one, telling them to be good boys and John C. Calhoun. The hero of San Jacinto distract the Democracy by a separate organization would like to be the successor of the hero of tion. If they are silly enough to be cause In company with the proper officer, he went of a Speaker of the House of Representatives vor of Equality in language not to be mistaken. Meetings to sympathise with Mr. Smith have Buena Vista; or, if the Union should be diswith such chaff, let them go! Anti-Slavery place of their concealment, and upby the Democratic party, it shall be considered by the Democratic party, it shall be considered by the Democratic party, it shall be considered fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of official shall be considered for the fessions which are the price of the fessions which are the p leaders in the new slaveholding confederacy.

> THE FRIEND OF YOUTH for December (No. 2) is all that its best friends could reasonably expect. We are glad to see that this publication is acquiring an extensive circulation.— cent letter, says: "It would do you good to" Published monthly, at Washington, D. C., for an African Chief holding forth in a spirited? 50 cts. per annum. Address Margaret L. Bai- aver. For gravity, dignity, cloquence,

Onto Senate still unorganized.

Fiction.

This document was transmitted to Congress | We have given on the First Page copious ex- Among the popular religionists of the

Louisville Examiner.

We amounce with regret that the week! publication of this paper has been suspended. muster with us as thoroughly anti-slavery, w are by no means blind to its many excelle qualities, nor slow to acknowledge the ga ble valedictory, in which we are happy to fall

Whitewashing.

which the majority of its members are opposed. for their elevation," have thought it necess to afford that gentleman an opportunity ganization, which means of course that he do intend to let his opposition to slavery run are of little worth. The man who trusts the leans on a broken reed.

> AFRICAN ELOQUENCE.—Rev. George Thos son, Missionary at Kaw Mendi, Africa, in 5 gentility, &c., they will compare favorably any lawyer, Statesman or President."

and Friday eveni Mr. Walker (cole of lecturing on "L the Colony." An after the address of speak. Hereupon of his remarks, in ning, to show up in its particular ph friend Garey be in ing. Immediatel preacher of that ; as the "M. E. Cl Mr. Garey speakir as well capable of Now, not question or judgment of ma aforesaid meeting ness of the two s Anti-Slavery. out the meetings ! to be made that

NO. 16

To the Editor of the

before the citizen

generally a few it

Coloniza

that readeth unde Believing, as I do, had it been libert felt humbled. interfering with th

ored man; than

grate to Liberia or al enterprise, but to a scheme, the me and oppressive in and object with t to my mind the n the part of one, wi pressed, has been f He, in his encon

ists, regarded then good of the colored would come, when the Methodist Pregave an A-M-E-N, heard it, and only who have heard Methodist Brother rance or hypocris could "judge as charge him with t oppositeness of thes

Among the obje

ciety are "the ent the United States, low-citizens, by their understandi Slave-holding is sight of God, and best interests of inmediate abando Also-" this socie character and co Color, by encou moral and religio removing public al worth, share an of civil and relig and 3d articles of American A. S. S. principles of the A Colonizationists.. their Constitution

ART. I. This ! people of Color of ART. II. The is to be exclusively and execute a plan consent) the free p our country in Af . From the Const organ of the Socie

" It (the Coloniz tion Society, it addr no master. It der ing emancipation, can Repository, III "From its ori

stantly disclaimed interfering in the rights of property pation, gradual or Clay, V. President "The Emanci

amelioration of th al, intellectual an the people of ColNO. 16.

cligionists of the day at and more of incon. eclamation on the subeds of elergymen who ficetual protest against ities, American Slave. eaviest thunderbolts at reading. The Amerinade this practice the oriferous homilies, and dropping it in hotels. ne of those long-faced and formal religion ever between good novels ning the word fletion. on, and they are utterly attempt to answer they give you one which not oular novel, but to half e Sunday School, and

Jesus! make these remarks by ssage in the Pittsburgh Methodist journal of cy. It is not often that gious journal any thing sensible.

itimate a place in the sting. Alas for poetry ut, according to its obtlike a poem or a pieis, that fiction is too be given up whoily to s. There is no more have listion all to him. e of Charles Wesley,) e good tunes. Fice, poetry, &c., is not an es its moral character writer and the tendency s doubtless the view of r. Wesley, who re-pubthat good old fiction, or Henry Earl of More. hich may be found in

tood to commend indisers as indiscriminately majority of novels are ot a few are positively e banished only by elecfining the tastes of the ess crusade against all

Examiner.

regret that the weekly per has been suspended. I by the announcement continued as a monthly lthough The Examiner views which alone pass roughly anti-slavery, we ad to its many excellent acknowledge the great opening a channel of free . It has been conduct-, and has kept itself entanglements of political pity that such a paper lequately sustained. The neir readers in an admirah we are happy to find

ess of the cause of emanwe have never for a mo iends of the cause, duis, have had much occaess has been denied, the oh was never clearer than e shines in the heavens The subject has been any of the best minds State have committed eservedly, and for ever, m. We doubt not that, I come up again for acon its own merits, and olitical considerations, a forts of the friends of se their hearts to thrill

uniner in its new form \$1. It will be conduct-(Messrs. John H. Heyr,) and we trust will not gc.

vashing.

helped to make B. F. er of the House, havsupporting "a man who noted for any thing else against the blacks and thy with the movements ve thought it necessary an an opportunity to

a true-blue opponent of n a letter addressed to he casts the shadow of his past conduct, avows estriction of Slavery by in the District of Coadmit any more slave nd of absolving the naall connection with the e time Mr. L. comforts Democracy by the ased to a third party or of course that he don't on to slavery run into to induce a forgetfulligations to party. The e to pick, and he gives o be good boys and not

by a separate organizaenough to be caught go! Anti-Slavery proorice of official station man who trusts then -Rev. George Thomp Mendi, Africa, in a re-

uld do you good to see forth in a spirited palnity, eloquence, esse, ompare favorably with President."

Colonization --- Mr. Walker.

To the Editor of the A. S. Bugle :

Permit me, through your journal, to lay before the citizens of Salem and the public Presbyterian meeting-house on Thursday work in harmony with the former? if favored with an opportunity the next eve- with an infidel?" in its particular phases. At the conclusion of the interests of slaveholders: the second address, a friend moved that ing. Immediately the "hypocrisy of the Priest" developed itself in the conduct of a preacher of that pro-slavery Society known Rep. iv., p. 274. as the "M. E. Church." He "objected to Mr. Garey speaking, regarding the audience as well capable of judging as Mr. Garey."or judgment of many then present, it seemeth Af. Rep. iii., 201. good to me to attempt, through your journal, I now leave it with your readers to deter- her the highest honors.

to be made that the Colonization, like the the age! Anti-Slavery Society, was brought into being, and sustained, by the friends of the colored man; than which a more unblushing falsehood never escaped the lips of man .-You may imagine my mortification at wit- a fierce debate in the Senate on the 20th .- Jagello wielded the weapons of death, and nessing a colored man thus made the dupe of a pro-slavery Priesthood-for, "let him that readeth understand," a Clergyman invited him to, and entertained him at Salem! Believing, as I do, that the meeting-house, the priests and prayers he obtained would have been denied him had he visited Salem to advocate the colored man's interest proper-that the liberty and elevation of the colhad it been liberty and elevation in his native land, would have been taken as presumptive evidence of his "infidelity"-I fe't humbled.

I would not be understood as denying or interfering with the right of Walker to emigrate to Liberia or California, as an individual enterprise, but to countenance and support a scheme, the most fiendish in its nature, and oppressive in its tendency, by claiming for the Colonization Society common cause and object with the Anti-Slavery, presents to my mind the most culpable conduct on the part of one, who, identified with the oppressed, has been fatally recreant to their in-

He, in his encomium on the Colonizationists, regarded them as "equally seeking the good of the colored man, and hoped the day would come, when they, with the abolition- out the reach of their fangs. I have not ists, would work in harmony." Hereupon time, nor space, to describe their abuse of the Methodist Preacher before alluded to, gave an A-M-E-N, only known to those who self under it, and not admit that the silence heard it, and only to be realized by those and patience with which he heard and saw who have heard the word from a loving them pour out their malignity, sprang from Methodist Brother! But in spite of this response—a response the result either of ignorance or hypocrisy-and since he at least could "judge as well as Mr. Garey," we charge him with the latter-let us look at the oppositeness of these Societies.

Among the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society are "the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States, the convincing all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to ters addressed to him by Southern gentletheir understandings and consciences, that men. Slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment without expatriation." Also-"this society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of Color, by encouraging their intellectual. moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice; that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges." (See 2d and 3d articles of the constitution of the American A. S. Society.) Thus far for the principles of the Abolitionists. Now for the Colonizationists.. The first two articles of to the object of the Society. They are as

ART. I. This Society shall be called the that trade be free? American Society for colonizing the free people of Color of the United States.

ART. II. The object to which its attention consent) the free people of color residing in our country in Africa.

. From the Constitution let us turn to the organ of the Society.

"It (the Colonization Society) is no abolition Society, it addresses as yet arguments to no master. It denies the design of attempting emancipation, partial or general."-African Repository, III. 197.

"From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has constantly disclaimed all intention whatever of to use their influence and vote for the passage interfering in the smallest degree with the rights of property or the object of Emancipation, gradual or immediate. - Speech of Mr. Clay, V. President, African Rep. VI. page 13.

"The Emancipation of Slaves, or the amelioration of their condition, with the mor- ev the Governor be directed to transmit a copy al, intellectual and political improvement of of this joint resolution to each of our Senators the people of Color within the United States, and Representatives in Congress,

are objects foreign to the powers of this Society .- African Rep. VII. page 291.

After reading and comparing the above,

friend Garey be invited to address the meet- its objects, is to secure slaveholders, and the a most impassioned expression of her graticonsequences growing out of the present threefold mixture of our population."-. If.

but safety to the slaveholder."

" Are they (the free blacks) vipers, sucking Now, not questioning the equal, nay superiour blood? We will har! them from us."-

that which I should have striven to do at the mine the merits of the ease, and believing aforesaid meeting, viz: show the opposite- they "can all judge as well" as myself, I ness of the two societies-Colonization and feel confident that they will perceive why so and applauded her for the heroism she exmuch "interest and prayer" for the "Young Your readers will understand that through- Republic" characterised the meetings of Mr. E. E. GAREY.

Father Mathew .-- the Senate.

The presence of this distinguished man at the Seat of Government was the occasion of

The correspondent of the Pitts. Gazette says: The entire meeting was consumed in a discussion sometimes utterly frivolous, and sometimes bitterly personal and acrimonious, over a paltry resolution vesterday offered by Walker, of Wisconsin, inviting Father Mathew to take a seat within the Senate chamber. Even this petty and insignificant movement was not allowed to pass without the obtrusion of that pestiferous fire brand, the slavery question, which like the frogs and ored man in Liberia regarded so Orthodox, lice of Egypt, meets us and annoys every where. The new Senator from Alabama Mr. Clemens, objected to the admission of ments and previous course upon slavery in the United States.

Mr. Clay made an eloquent, though short speech, in favor of according this public compliment to the Apostle of Temperance, lanthropy of his character, and he deprecated with equal eloquence and earnestness, the introduction of the slavery question on any and all occasions.

Governor Seward, of New York, would vote for the resolution with the greater pleasure, in consideration of the noble stand tafreedom, as well as in view of his efforts to eradicate the vice of intemperance.

Hereupon, Foot, of Mississippi-he that would have hanged Mr. Hale-and his colleague J. Davis, opened upon Gov. Seward like two blood hounds in leashes, raging for the cause of human Liberty: blood, with the victim in sight, but just with-Mr. Seward, but no candid man could his contempt for such adversaries, and not from tameness of spirit.

The resolution was adopted, ayes 33, noes 18.

According to the report of The Tribune hangman Foote' made this remark : Father Mathew, when applied to by Garrison and others, had taken a fair and dignified stand upon non-intervention ground, and he regretted that he had refused to respond or suffer his response to be published to let-

"A fair and dignified stand!" That shows clearly enough the light in which the slaveholders viewed Father Mathew's refusal to open his lips against Slavery. After he had degraded himself so far, it is no wonder the South looked for farther concessions.

Indiana.

The following preamble and resolutions have been engrossed for a third reading in the Indiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 63 to 33. We are bound, we suppose, in dealing with politicians, to be thankful for small favors, and so we will try to be duly grateful for these resolves. Still, we can't have a very high opinion of men who would countenance the traffic their Constitution are the only ones relating and citizens of the District, and make a merit of in human flesh when carried on by residents prohibiting others from engaging in it. If the trade in slaves is allowable at all, why not let

WHEREAS, It is the settled conviction of the ings now carried on within the metropolis of temporaries answer? is to be exclusively directed, is to promote this free republic, under the immediate obserand execute a plan for Colonizing (with their vation of the Representatives of the American people, is contrary to the dictates of sound policy, a reproach upon the American name, and at war with the fundamental principles promulgated by the fathers of our political confederacy;

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress to vote for the passage of a law to prevent the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, by persons not residents and citizens thereof.

instructed and our Representatives be requested of a law, submitting to the white male inhabitants over the age of 21 years in the District of Columbia the right to vote for or against the passage of a law by Congress to abolish slavery in said District.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellen-

Female Warrior.

do they not argue entire ignorance on the rival in this country of Mile. Jagello, who 13th inst., SARAH A. CASE, consort of Harvey part of the speaker who regarded this latter participated in the late calamitous war in M. Case, and daughter of Sarah Heighton, of generally a few items elicited by the Coloni- Society as seeking the good of the colored Hungary, and who bore the rank of Lieut. Edinburgh, aged 31 years. zation demonstration which took place in the man, and who hoped that, as such, it would Colonel in a regiment of Hungarian cavalry. This woman, fresh from the field of carnage, and Friday evenings of the past week. A Do they not show the consummate hypoc- was received in New York with the highest Mr. Walker (colored) lately from Liberia, 1isy in the heart of that man whose lips gave honors. At the Irving House she created a visited Salem by invitation, for the purpose the solemn a-m-e-n? He and those like great sensation. When she appeared in of lecturing on "Liberia and the prospects of him do not believe in the elevation of the the dining saloon, she was of course the obthe Colony." Among others I attended, and colored man in his native land. The aboli- served of all observers. When the confecafter the address of W., was called upon to tionists do. Let me ask him in terms he has tionary was placed on the table, there apspeak. Hereupon I took exceptions to parts no doubt heard before, "What communion peared before her a quadrangular tower comof his remarks, in general terms, intending. hath light with darkness, or he that believeth posed of confection materials, and presenting a combination of appropriate devices, including ning, to show up this diabolical institution Let us now see how colonization promotes a figure of the heroine herself. At sight of this tears streamed from her eyes, and, gras-"The tendency of the scheme, and one of ping the hands of the host, she poured forth whole Southern country, against certain evil tude for this mark of sympathy and respect. The whole company-ladies and gentlemen-rose to their feet, and the most intense The removal of every single free black enthusiasm prevailed. Afterwards, in the in America would be productive of nothing drawing room, the garments worn by her in the war were exhibited, and all the guests of the house and many distinguished citizens of the city yied with each other in rendering

> Now we venture to say, that among the crowd who greeted this Hungarian woman hibited on the battle-field, there were very ter contempt for the noble courage which they have displayed in lifting up their voices to remonstrate against a system of oppression compared with which that imposed upon the Hungarians was lighter than a feather. Mlle. while doing so was sustained by the plaudits of a mighty people; while the women who have stood forth to plead the cause of the American slaves have employed no other weapons than those of truth and love, and yet have encountered sneers and reproaches from almost the whole community. Nobody thinks of charging the Hungarian woman with the sin of leaving her 'appropriate sphere,' or with a lack of modesty in mingling with a crowd of men; but how have presses and politiodium those brave American women who have used the noble gift of speech in defence of millions of their countrymen! How much sympathy, think you, would the Hungarians olely on the ground of the virtue and phi- be able to get in the United States if they were black?

> > Ominous.

termination to resist all propositions of comproken by Father Mathew, in favor of human mise in settling the question of freedom or slavery in the new territories, but its Washington correspondent thus glorifies Mr. Clay for stand-

> terest or party-free to approve, free to censure, free to stand between contending sections, interests or parties, and to wield the wholesome power of compromise and conciliation. It is a try upon him. And when we revert to his effective interference in the Missouri question, and in relation to the Compromise Act, we have no reason to doubt that he will occupy this position as gracefully and as triumphantly as he has heretofore done, in times and circumstances not less perilous than the present.

> This may be only one of those 'rhetorical flourishes' with which Washington letter-writers are wont to set off their communications; and it may be on the other hand an ominous foreshadowing of an event in no wise improbable-a new compromise between the North and the South, in which the latter will as usual get all she wants. These Washington flunkies often speak right out in meetin', divulging premacheated, as she most assuredly deserves to be. People who get into the same bed with rogues should repose with a hand on their treasures, and see to it that the opiates they swallow are not so powerful as to induce hopeless stupidity.

> NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS .- We published, ome time since, an article from the pen of Judge Jay, in which that eminent citizen demonstrated, from what appeared to us reliable data, that the whole number of slaveholders in the United States does not exceed 113,000 .-This article was widely published in the antislavery journals, and yet we perceive that most writers in those journals, including their Editors, still talk of the slaveholders as 250,000, 300,000 or 350,000 strong. Why is this? Have the statistics of Judge Jay been impeached, or

THE GODDESS OF COMPROMISE. - The Practical Christian pithily says: "If Washington were another Paris, and the United States another France, the dissolution of the Union, or some great revolution of the government might be instructed and our Representatives requested Compromise, that ever vigilant genius of our his escape. Don't such a brave man denational Confederacy, will probably work new and effectual wonders for its preservation. Her Re it further resolved, That our Senators be priests and votaries at the Capitol will give the people rare specimens of their craft in the course of the winter."

> THE EDMONSON GIRLS, who attracted so much interest and sympathy a little more than a year ago, are now, says the Impartial Citizen, pursuing their studies at Macedon, Wayne Co., in the family school of W.

OBITUARY.

The papers bring us accounts of the ar- Died-In Edinburgh, on the morning of the

There are some things connected with the life and character of Sarah which deserve special notice. Although I feel my entire inability to do any thing like justice to the deceased, the the exiles may indeed be doomed to imprisontask seems to devolve upon me. In what I ment within the fortress of Shumla whither our have to say of Sarah's earthly life and character, I shall bestow no fulsome praise, but shall speak plainly and truly. I shall endeavor to "speak heads about the Prussien miniature of that of that which I do know, and testify of the great and yet vital idea the Unity of the Geralways be spoken, and especially when we speak of greater moment. What a fall is there! But The subject of this notice was a true Chris-

tian; I say true, in order to distinguish her from the false or pretended Christian-the sectarian Christian. Sarah once belonged to what is denominated the Methodist Episcopal Church, member of Christ's Church alone, and continued a consistent member of that only true Church up to the time of her death. She did not think it necessary, in order to insure happipopular churches-"choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Her principal objection to these churches was their wrong position in regard to American Slavery, that ver comes within the reach of its baleful influfew who would not have treated Abby Fes- ence. She was not willing to fellowship the out the meetings the impression was sought Walker. The Priesthood feel the pressure of ter, Elizabeth Jones, or Lucy Stone with ut-"the sum of all villanies." Thus believing with Wesley, she strove to do her utmost for the slave; and the fugitive was always welcome beneath her roof. She was not merely a theoretical Abolitionist, but a practical one; not a do-nothing or stand-still Abolitionist, but an the great and glorious cause of Anti-Slavery. Whatever supported Slavery, whether church or State, was by her cast out as evil.

Sarah was much interested in the Peace movement-that great regenerator of mankind She seemed to have a correct view of the whole subject, and regarded the Peace question as the foundation of the Anti-Slavery agitation.

The Temperance reform was not forgotten by her. Her influence was always on the side of sobriety. Believing in the divinity of man, she Father Mathew, on the ground of his senti- cians sought to overwhelm with popular disliked much to see him degraded to the level of a brute by strong drink. On this subject wisest course to "touch not, taste not, handle

Sarah was a believer in "Woman's Rights," and all other prominent reforms of this age. I will not particularise further. In private life she had few equals. She endeavored to so comport herself that the greatest good might The New York Tribune has expressed its de- result from her example. During her illness her sufferings were extreme, yet she bore them without a murmur. A large circle of relatives of her countenance. A husband and daughter, ing ready to do what the Editor, if he is true to and an aged mother, are still numbered with his professions, must condemn as treachery to the earth-children. She expressed a perfect willingness to enter into her untried spirit-home. Mr. CLAY has announced his position. He A presentiment occupied her mind for several enters the Senate, unpledged to any section, in- months previous to her death that she was not long for earth. Her house was set in order, and she was fully ready to take her departure. natural from the positive character of their ver-But Sarah is not dead-she still lives-still lives proud position and will fix the eyes of the coun- in the hearts of those whom she left behind .-The closing scene of her life was calm a a summer evening-no fear of the future-no desire to earth. In death her countenance wore that same sweet expression as in life. Peace-

ful was her life, and peaceful her departure. -A. C. Edinburgh, Dec, 23. 1849.

DEATH OF DAVID RUGGLES -We notice with pain the death, at Bensonville, Mass., on the years. He was at the head of a Water Cure establishment founded by his own skill and industry, and which he has managed with eminent success. He was a colored man and warmly devoted to the welfare of his brethren. turely the schemes of their masters. Let the He was nearly blind for several years previous stupid North open her eyes, or she will be again to his death, but his courage surmounted even this obstacle to usefulness and success in his

> REV. J. H. PERKINS, of Cincinnati, a unitarian elergyman, greatly be oved, committed suicide by drowing, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by anxiety for his little boys, whom he supposed were lost.

> THENRY Box BROWN will attend the Syracuse Convention. He is said to be getting up a panorama of 'The Slave Trade, and Life on a Plantation.'

A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY .- A young friend, residing in Monongahela county, Va., on the borders of Cheat river, informs us that one day in the latter part of the week before last, three runaway slaves (a man and two women) from another county came General Assembly, that the traffic in human be- have they only been forgotten? Will our co- to the neighborhood of his residence. The pursuers overtook the fugitives, and arrested the woman, but the man fought off the whole crowd, except one man, with whom he sprang over a precipice twenty odd feet high, and swam the Cheat river to an Island. where he concealed hunself in a field of corn. A hound was put upon his trackhe waited till the brute came near-knocked be confidently predicted. But the goddess of its brains out with a club-and made good serve to be free? - Dispatch and Temperance Banner.

The New York Presbyterian says that the Presbytery of Ottawa, Ill., although it lately voted to withdraw from connection with the General Assembly, New School, on anti-slavery grounds, is in a manner dissolved, and five ministers and eight churches still hold to the Presbytery and the connec-

from becoming so.

News of the Week. Foreign.

The Foreign News by the Hibernia brings no further intelligence with regard to Kossuth and his companions, though there are several vague rumors of differences still existing between the await his trial —Balt. Sun. Porte and the Czar, none of which amount to much. There seems to be reason to fear that last previous advices informed us they had been transferred. The news from Germany is encouraging. Austria and Prussia are at loggerdescended to reports of duels for lack of things we shall hear from Paris more in carnest by and

Domestic Intelligence.

A Card from Miss Bremer.

Perhaps no European lady ever before visited but about two or three years ago she became a this country who shared so largely in the warmest sympteties and affections of our people as does the accomplished author of " The Neigh-Every step of her unobtrusive progress thus far has been watched and greeted with equally unobtrusive but sincere welcome; ness hereafter, to fellowship any of the present | while thousands who are denied the satisfaction of an interview, or even a sight of her, have burdened the post with invitations and requests to all sorts of pleasant places and for all man- and ritual, in the present arrangements of sociener of mementos. To these, for whose good tv, which tends to imprison, rather than develwill Miss B. cherishes the liveliest gratitude, she sends the following note—the answering of each person by writing having become a matter deadly Upas which withers and destroys whate- of impossibility. The note is like her best writings, explicit, delicate and full of kindness :-Boston, Dec. 8, 1849.

should and would, letters and notes which are enth day, the 16th of the second month 1850, not only as to what concerns me personally. and which I treasure in my heart as things a view of instituting an association similar in dear and beautiful, I wish by these lines to character to that denominated the Religious make known to my benevolent correspondents, Society of Congregational Friends. not find time and leisure to do so, during my Wm. Edgerton. acting one, -always on the alert to do service in time of traveling in this land, where there is Seth Hinshaw, so much to see and to learn, I would tell Wm. Disart, them that my thankfulness is not the less for Jesse West, that it is not now expressed in words. And I Hannah Edgerton, would add, that though I am well aware that, Matilda Dutton, in saying all this, I may incur the change of Sarah West, vanity. I will rather incur that, and bear it, George W. Kern, than bear the thought that any heart in the David Coln, United States of America should suspect mine | Nicholas Kern, of ungreatfulness or disregard.

FREDERIKA RREMER.

WESTERN RAILEOADS .- The railroad between Cleveland and Columbus will be in operation by the end of 1850. When that is done pasengers will be carried across the State of Ohio from Cincinnati to Cleveland all the way by Railroad between sun and sun. From Cleveshe was a tectotaller, thinking it by far the land toward the east, on the line of the Lake Seth Lewelling, shore road, the people are moving with energy, | Clarissa Lewelling, and the importance of a connection with Dunkirk and Buffalo is attracting much attention .-From Buffalo West to the State line the road is located and being graded, and will probably be | Caleb Wickersham, Lewisville, Indiana. ready within eighteen months. From the Pennsylvania line to Eric the line will be com- Jonathan Bond, " " pleted within twelve months, and all along the J. Wickersham, Lewisville, line from Toledo to the Pennsylvania line en- | Phebe Richards, ergetic measures are being taken to get the va- Mary Wickersham, rious links of the road underway. It will be Susan Wickersham, but a short time before passengers from Cincinnati will reach New York in a few hours by Miram Wickersham, " and friends are left without the cheerful light | the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Road, Nathan Johnson, Cambridge, the Lake shore Road to Dunkirk and thence by | Milton Pitman, Milton, the Eric Road. From Chicago and Gelena the H. H. Thornburgh, " travel will also come the entire distance by Henry Thornburgh, " Railroad .- N. Y. Tribune.

THE PARKMAN CASE .- We understand from a creditable and direct source that there was Elwood Johnson, Dublin, positive evidence of the guilt of Prof. Webster before the Coroner's Inquest. This would seem Thomas A. Dugdale, Richmond, dict, the words of which contain no qualifying remark whatever, but says distinctly that Dr. Frederick Hoover, Webster killed Dr. Parkman. We also learn Elizabeth Hoover, that there was evidence going to show that the murder was meditated by Prof. W. as early at least as the Tuesday preceding the Friday of Dr. Parkman's disappearance. - Springfield Re-

The well informed correspondent of the Newburyport Herald writes:

Much censure has been east upon the authorities for not instituting a search in the apartments of Prof. Webster when the College building was first examined, but I think it will 16th inst., of DAVID RUGGLES, aged nearly 40 | be shown, that during the entire week previous to his arrest, every movement of Mr. Webster was watched with the most scrutinizing exact- ten, A. M. ess, and that, day by day, new facts came to light, tending to fasten the crime stronger and stronger upon the guilty party, and that while he was the object of special attention to the police, the head of that department of the city ferent neighborhoods. This will be an imporovernment received three letters written by him, directing a search in different localities, for the body of the missing citizen!! borhood will send its delegates.

> AN UNSUCCESSFUL SLAVE HUNT .- A late number of the Cornwall (Canada) Frecholder, says the people of that town were thrown into a little excitement a few days previous, by the appearance of a colored man, in chains, apparently in the custody of some men from States, who claimed to hold him as an offender against the laws, accusing him of making an assault upon an American citizen. They had employed a lawyer and obtained a warrant from a justice of the peace, arrested the fugitive, and were taking him back to the place from which he came. The negro, on the contrary, alleged that he was a resident of Canada, and had been on a visit to the American side, with a companion who had been abused and struck by a white man, in return for which he had given the white man a drubbing.

> The town,s people took up the case for decision under the Lynch code, set the colored man free, and were preparing to arrest the captors, but the latter "vamosed," and so the affair en-

FREDERIKA BREMER COMING TO CRICAGO .-The famous Swedish Authoress was recently written to by some of our appreciative citizens, tendering to her the hospitalities of the Garden City, and we are highly gratified in being able to state that Miss Bremer has written in reply that she will visit Chicago before her return to Sweden. Welcome! say we, in the name of the City. We are sure that every heart and home will be opened to receive her who has done so much to fill and clothe both with love, grace and beauty:- Chicago Tri-

Mr. Robert Beverly, of Sunflower, Mississisippi, was recently murdered by seven of his slaves, who entered his room while he was asleep and strangled him to death. In the struggle, one of his eyes was gouged out.-They then dressed the body carefully in his own coat and boots, and threw it into the river. The seven negroes were arrested and are in There is this paradox in pride, it makes confinement. One of them was Mr. Beverly's Reformatory and Miscellancous Books at some men ridiculous, but prevents others body-servant. They have fully confessed the school books Kept constantly on hand. Pri confinement. One of them was Mr. Beverly's

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPER - Af Richmond. Va. W. C. Parkhuest, of Maryland, was ex unined on Wednsday, on the charge of kidnapping two other free colored children, and sell-ing them as slaves in Richmond, in April last, and in each case held to answer indictments be-

Etneka!—Somebody has invented algriddle for baking buckwheat cakes without using grease, burning the cake, or filling the house with smoke. If this proves true, the lovers of this Winter dish will certainly build him a anonument of worn out pans and sow his grave with the tallest Buckweizn .- N. Y. Tribune

WHEELING BRIDGE. - Several boats have been compelled to lower their chimnies in order to eass under this bridge, and one to reship her eight and passengers. The Pittsburghers are pretty considerable' mad thereupon.

WEBSTER'S TRIAL for the murder of Dr. Park man will not take place before next May,

Notices.

Christian Conference.

Having become acquainted with the movements in New York and Green Plain, Ohio. where Yearly Meetings have been formed on the Congregational plan, and being convinced there is too much machinery, creed, discipline ope the beautiful religious sentiment in the constitution of man, we hence propose, that all persons, who love practical goodness and feel the want of religious society which does not sacrifice the man to institutions, meet in Convention Feeling the impossibility to answer, as I at Greensboro', Henry county, Indiana, on sevto examine this deeply interesting subject, with

> Obadiah Elliott. Jordan Pickering. W. W. Shelly, John Gray, Seth Hinshaw, Jr., Sarah Hinshaw, Elisha Branson, Matthew Symons, Benj. Thornbury, B. F. Hinshaw, Margaret Hinshaw, Eliza Kern. Joshua Newly, Milton Baldwin, Mary Elliott, Jos. W. Sanders, Cyrus C. Hinshow Jerusha Sanders. Eliza J. Hinshaw, Wilson Dilhorn. Seth R. Allen, Mary Ellen Branson, Enoch Hosier, Wm. F. Dunlap, Isaac S. Branson T. S. Harper, Daniel Hiatt, Mary Hiatt, James Stallings, John Allen. Mary Stallings,

Joseph Hussey, "N. W. Minor, Dublin George Taylor, Cambridge.

Meetings to be attended by J. W. Walker.

Agnes Cook.

Sunday, 30, Lodi. Mon. Dec. 31, Jan. 1, Westfield.

Wed. and Thursday, 2 and 3, Town-Line,

betwen Hinkley and Granger. All the above meetings will commence, on the first day of meeting, at candle light, except Sunday, when they will commence at half-past

P. S. The Friends West of the Cuyahoga will meet at Richfield on the 16th, to arrange tant convention and it is hoped that every neigh-

SAM'L BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

FARM FOR SALE. HIE subscriber offers for sale his farm and

Dec. 22, 1849.

woodland, consisting of 188 acres-120 proved and the remainder timbered-one nile east of Salem, south of the Columbiana road. Conditions of sale will be made known the subscriber residing on the farm.

BENJAMIN BALL.

SELLING OFF AT COST!! OPE & FILSON'S large new and well selec-U ted STOCK OF GOODS, are now offering

and will be sold AT COST. A. Cope one of the firm proposes leaving for the west in the spring, which makes it indis sably necessary that our stock be reduced. The Goods must and shall be sold. We invite all who wish to purchase good and cheap arti-

cles, to give us a call at the sign of the Swan. COPE & FILSON. Salem, O., Dec. 15, 1819.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Se A general assortment of carriages constantly hand, made of the best materials and in the neatest style. All work warranted .. Shop o'i Main street, Salem, O.

BENJAMIN BOWN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GAQUER, TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER In Pittsburg Manufactured Articles No. 141, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SALEM BOOKSTORE!! BARNABY & WHINERY

DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C., North side of Main street, Salem. O. A general assortment of Literary, Scientific

reasonable. Terms, CASH.

BY REV. RALPH HOTT. The blessed morn is come again;

The early gray Taps at the slumberer's window-pane, And seems to say,

Break, break from the enchanter's chain, Away, --- away!

Tis winter, yet there is no sound Along the air Of wirds upon their battle-ground? But gently there

The snow is falling, -all around How fair-how fair!

So white and clean.

The joeund fields would masquerade; Fantastic scene! Tree, shrub, and lawn, and lonely glade Have cast their green, And joined the revel, all arrayed

E'en the old posts, that hold the bars, And the old gate, Forgetful of their wintry wars

And age sedate, High capped, and plumed, like white hussars, Stand there in state.

The drifts are hanging by the sill, The eaves, the door; The hay-stack has become a hill; All covered o'er

The wagon, loaded for the mill The eve before. Maria brings the water-pail,-

But where sthe well? Like magic of a fairy tale, Most strange to tell,

All vanished, -curb and crank, and rail; -How deep it fell!

The wood-pile too is playing hide; The axe-the log-

The kennel of that friend so tried-(The old watch-dog,) The grindstone standing by its side,

All now incog. The bustling cock looks out aghast From his high shed; No spot to scratch him a repast,

Up curves his head, Starts the dull hamlet with a blast, And back to bed.

The barn-yard gentry, musing, chime Their morning moan; Like Memnon's music of old time-That voice of stone! So warbled they-and so sublime

Their solemn tone. Good Ruth has called the younker folk,

To dress below; Full welcome was the word she spoke, Down, down they go,

The cottage quietude is broke,-The snow !- the snow ! Now rises from around the fire

A pleasant strain; Ye giddy sons of mirth, retire! And ye profane !-A hymn to the Eternal Sire Goes up again.

The patriarchal Book divine Upon the knee, Opes where the gems of Judah shine,-(Sweet minstrelsie!) How soars each heart with each fair line.

O God! to Thee! Around the altar low they bend. Devout in prayer;

As snows upon the roof descend, So angels there Guard o'er that household, to defend With gentle care.

Now sings the kettle o'er the blaze : The buck wheat heaps; Rare Mocha, worth an Arab's praise, Sweet Susan steeps; The old round stand her nod obeys,

Unerring presages declare The banquet near; Soon, busy appetites are there; And disappear

And out it leaps.

The glories of the ample fare, With thanks sincere. Now let the busy day begin :-

Out rolls the churn; Forth hastes the farm-boy, and brings in The brush to burn :-

Bwcep, shovel, scour, sew, knit and spin, 'Till night's return. To delve his threshing John must hie; His sturdy shoe

Can all the subtle damp defy : How wades he through! While dainty milkmaids, slow and shy,

His track pursue. Each to the hour's allotted care : To shell the corn; The broken harness to repair,

The sleigh t'adorn : So cheerful-tranquil---snowy---fair, The WINTER MORN.

Man! thou shalt never Die.

O, listen, man! A voice within us speaks the startling word, · MAN, THOU SHALT NEVER DIE! Colestial voices Hymn it around our souls ; according harps, By angel fingers touched when the mild stars Of morning sang together, sound forth still The song of our great immortality; O, listen, ye our spirit ; drink it ins From all the air! 'Tis in the gentle moonlight; Is floating in Day's setting glories ; Night, Wrapped in her sable robe, with a silent step Comes to us and breathes it in our ears.

Miscellaneous.

A Piece of Legal Advice.

Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, is a famous place for law. People come there from the extremities of the country to get information and ask advice. To visit Rennes without getting advice appears impossible to a Breton. This was true at the latter end of the last century, just as it is at present, and especially among the country people, who are a timid and cautious race.

Now it happened that a farmer named Bernard, having come to Rennes on business, be-thought himself that as he had a few hours to spare, it would be well to employ them in getting the advice of a good lawyer. He had often heard of Monsieur Potier de la Germondaie, who was in such repute, that people a lawsuit gained when he undertook their cause. The countryman inquired for his address, and proceeded to his home in Rue St. Georges. The clients were numerous, and Bernard had to wait some time. At length his turn arrived, and he was introduced. M. Potier de la Germondaie signed to him to be seated, then taking off his spectacles, and placing them on his desk, he requested to know his business.

"Why, Mr. Lawyer," said the farmer, twirling his hat, "I have heard so much about you, that, as I have come to Rennes, I wish to take the opportunity of consulting you.

"I thank you for your confidence, my friend: you wish to bring an action, per-"An action! no, I hold that in abhorrence

Never has Pierre Bernard had a word with "Then is it a settlement-a division of property?"

Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer; my family and I have never had a division, seeing that we all draw from the well, as they say. "Well, is it to negotiate a purchase or

"Oh, no; I am neither rich enough to purchase, nor poor enough to sell!" "Will you tell me, then, what you do want

of me?" said the lawyer in surprise. "Why, I have already told you, Mr. Law-yer," replied Bernard. "I want your advice -lor payment of course, as I am well able to give it to you, and I don't wish to lose this opportunity. M. Potier took a pen and paper, and asked

the countryman his name. "Pierre Bernard," replied the latter, quite happy that he was understood.

" Your age ?" "Thirty years, or very near it." "Your vocation?" "My vocation! Oh, that means what I

do? I am a farmer." The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper, and handed it to his strange client. "Is it finished already? Well and good. What is the price of that advice, Mr. Law-

"Three francs!" Bernard paid the money, and took his leave, delighted that he had taken advantage of his opportunity,
When he reached home, it was four

o'clock: the journey had fatigued him, and he determined to rest the remainder of the day. In the meantime the hay had been two days cut, and was completely saved. One of the working-men came to ask if it should be drawn in.

"What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's wite, who had come in to meet her husband. "It would be a pity to commence the work so late, since it can be done tomorrow without any inconvenience." The man objected that the weather might change: that the horses were all ready, and the hands idle. But the farmer's wite replied that the wind was in a good quarter, and that night would set in before their work could be completed. Bernard, who had been listening to the argument, was uncertain which way to decide, when he suddenly recollected that he had the lawyer's advice in his pocket.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an advice-and a famous one too-that I paid three francs for: it ought to tell us what to do. Here, Theresa, see what it says; you can read written hand better than L" woman took the paper, and read this line-"Never put off till to-morrow what you can

do to-day! His wife ventured a few more objections, but he declared that he had not bought a three-franc opinion to make no use of it, and that he would follow the lawyer's advice .-He himself set the example by taking the lead in the work, and not returning till all the hay was brought in. The event seemed to prove the wisdom of his conduct, for the weather changed during the night; an unexpected storm burst over the valley; and the next morning it was found that the river had overflowed, and carried away all the hay that had been left in the fields. The crops of the neighboring farmers were completely

destroyed: Bernard alone had suffered. The success of the first experiment gave him such faith in the advice of the lawyer, that from that day forth he adopted it as the rule of his conduct, and became, by his order and dilligence, one of the richest farmers in the country. He never forgot the service done him by M. Potier de la Germondaie, to whom he ever afterwards carried a couple of his finest fowls every year as a token of gratitude.

FALSE NOTIONS OF LIBERTY .- " Away

with your Temperance pledge," says the drinker of intoxicating liquors; "I can't part with my liberty; I must be free." Yes, free to ruin yourself and others. "Away with your religious and moral tests, your fixed principles, prescriptive rules, methodical arrangements and self-consistency," says the high-flying, moonshiny, sky-rockety, scatterationist, who believes only in his own infallibility, and in that as an ever changing twistification which may contradict itself every other year. "I must be a free spirit; I can't chrystalize; I can't organize; I can't communitize; I must cut and dry for myself; I must look out for No. One, and leave others to do the same ; I am a man, a whole man, a live man; I know no peers; I must be free, free, FREE!" Yes, my dear Will o' the Wisp, you must and you will be free—free to make an unhappy fool of yourself and all who admiringly chase at your phantom heels. He only enjoys true freedom, who is willingly bound by the will of God to do that which is best for himself and the human race.—Practical Christian.

There is no difference in person or condition before God, and providence watches equally over all mankind. in the same posture with creeping.

From the Detroit Daily Tribune. The Copper Mines of Lake Superior.

The Ben Franklin arrived here on Thursday, on her last trip from the Saut St. Marie, bringing a large number of passengers, and a consignment of Copper for the Boston and Pittsburgh Mining Company. We learn from Col. Macknight, the agent of the Company, that the Michigan will bring down the remaining portion, some 40 tons, which will secure the shipments of copper this season from the Cliff Mine alone one thousand tons. As our readers are aware, this copper is shipped in large masses, some weighing as high as three tons, and the stamp work in barrels. It goes to Pittsburgh, where it is melted into ingots, and from thence to the Atlantic cities where it meets a constant market.

The yield of this thousand tons, will be some seventy-five per cent, making the product of ingot copper 750 tons, which is worth \$380 per ton, and which shows the product of the mine for the year 1849 to be as follows: 750 tons copper at \$380 per ton, \$285 000

Deduct expenses \$7,000 per mo. 84 000

Leaves nett profit,

The stock of this Campany is divided into 1,000 shares, which cost originally \$18,50 per share and on which a dividend of \$20 per share will be declared this year, leaving in the Treasury money enough to nearly pay the expenses of another year. Can anything better be found in the rivers of Calnornia? We think not. And yet, we are informed, that there are many locations on the South shore equal to, if not far superior, to this

productive mine. The Minesota, the North American, the North-west, the North-western, and the Ontonagon locations all bid fair by another year to share results equally favorable, while the exhaustless mines, or rather mountains, of iron on the Lake render it certain, that within a few years Lake Superior must become the great producing region for copper and iron. Two things are wanting on the part of the Government only, to hasten this event, and to develop the immense resources of that region. An appropriation for the Canal around the Falls of St. Marie, and the reduction of the price of mineral lands to 10s. per acre. While these mines will eventualprove so rich, it must not be forgotten, that very large sums must be expended to ascertain their value, and in many instances after great expense they must be abandoned. The Stockholders of the Boston and Pittsburgh mine expended the sum of \$110,000 before they obtained any result. Meetings have been held at the Saut and elsewhere, to take measures to bring this matter before Congress.

PRACTICAL UNION .- A sermon was lately preached in the first church, in Rochester, by the pastor, on the subject of Christian Union. Its persuasive powers were so great that a prominent member of the church, who is also the Mayor of the city, felt instantly constrained to reduce its delightful principles to practice. He accordingly invited to his own house, all and singular the clergy of the city, with other friends, for the purpose of effecting for once, a practical exemplification of the scriptural assurance, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The invited guests, most of whom were present, make a respectable list in length: twelve Presbyterian clergyman, four Congregational, five Baptist, eight Methodist, seven Episcopalian, eight Roman Catholic, (of whom, however, but one was present,) one Freewill Baptist, one Lutheran, one Wesleyan, one Universalist, one Jew, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Free Catholic .-Three of these were colored men. The editor of the Genessee Evangelist describes the scene as one of great cordiality and good feeling, and the result very happy. It would be difficult to say whether McIllvane's sermon or the Major's suppers would best promote this desirable state of amity and union. The combination of the two could hardly fail of success.

DIRECTIOUS TO AN EMPLOYER.—The Spirit of the Age thus hits off the practices of some employers in their conduct towards their laborers. It is among the rules for growing rich.

Receive as many young men or women as there is room for, to half learn their trade, paying them nothing for their services, but charging them for their privilege; sieze the lucky moments of depression in the market to engage first-class operatives at low rates, who are out of work, and keep them in tow by poling out a pittance; when the tide changes and bustling times come on, drive np the hands to spasmodic exertion by scolding, coaxing, bribes, excitements; always use a chance to pare wages to starvation point in dull seasons, setting proud or stubborn journeymen adrift, and never yield to a rise in wages, till the best and most trusted threaten to seek other employers; rapidly turn out articles half-wrought from flimsy material, giving no heed to a workman's scruples of conscience; postpone settlement as long as possible, thus securing interest on every dollar, and always substitute store orders, when it can be done, for cash: in a word, take the fullest advantage of the youth, poverty, incumbrances, friendlessness, despair of fellow-beings, to get the most work out of them for the least returns. Thus the the corner-stone of fortune is laid whereon traffic, financiering, investments in real estate, may build up the palace of pride.

A country merchant having procured a new clerk, waked him up the morning after he was hired, at a most unreasonably early hour, by calling out that "the family were sitting down to the table." "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in bed to adjust himself for a new nap,-" thank you, but I never allow myself to eat anything during the night!"-Post.

LITTLE KINDNESSES .- Small acts of kindness! how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant .-Spirit of the Press.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEWIVES .- An ingenious Yankee professes to have discovered a mode by which every description of clothes may be purified and rendered "beautifully clean and white" without washing. It is done by a chemical compound being placed in the water with the soap; by allowing the clothes to lie in the water thus prepared, they wash themselves, and receive no injury! If this is a rea! discovery, (and why may it not be?) the discoverer will make his own tortune, and millions of women good natured every day in the week .- Albany Journal.

FATE OF A PHILOSOPHER.—The foreign correspondent of the Boston Post says that Dr. Dick, the celebrated Christian philosopher, is now reduced to want. In consequence of the liberal tendency of his writings, the British Government has refused to grant him a pension, and now, unless private benevolence furnishes the means of subsistence, he may be left to starve. It is proposed that lectures on his character and writings be delivered in the principal cities of the United States, and the proceeds applied to his benefit.

Agents for the Bugle.

OHIO. New Garden-D. L. Gaibreath and I. Johnson Columbiana-Lot Holmes. Cool Springs-Mahlon Irvin. Berlin-Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero'-Dr. K. G. Thomas. Canfield-John Wetmore. Lowellville-Johr. Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson. New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swayne. Springboro -Ira Thomas. Harveysburg-V. Nicholson. Oakland-Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson. Columbus—W. W. Pollard. Georgetown-Ruth Cope. Bundysburgh-Alex. Glenn Farmington—Willard Curtis. Bath—J. B. Lambert. Ravenna-Joseph Carroll. Wilkesville-Hannah T. Thomas. Southington-Caleb Greene. Mt. Union-Jose h Barnaby. Malta-Wm. Cope. Richfield-Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor. Lodi -Dr. Sill. Chester / Roads-Adam Sanders. Painesville-F. McGrew. Franklin Mills-Isaac Russell. Granger-L. Hill. Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright. Garrettsville—A. Joiner.
Andover—A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore. Achortown-A. G. Richardson. East Palestine-Simon Sheets. Granger-L. S. Spees. INDIANA. Winchester-Clarkson Pucket, Economy-Ira C. Maulsby. Penn-John L. Michener. PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh-II. Vashon

Newberry; J. M. Morris. ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the SALEM Jay's Review of the Mexican War. The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones Liberty Bell. Douglass' Narrative. Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp. Archy Moore. Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Wo-

Despotism in America. Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery. Brotherhood of Thieves. Slaveholder's Religion. War in Texas. Garrison's Poems.

Pierpont's Poems. Phillis Wheatley's Poems. Condition of the People of Color. Legion of Liberty. Madison Papers.

Phillips' Review of Spooner. Disunionist. Moody's History of the Mexican War. Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson. And various other Anti-Slavery Books and Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as E juality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimke,

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman. Auto-biography of H. C. Wright. James Boyle's letter to Garrison. Pious Frauds, Pillsbury. Health Tracts. Water-Cure Manual. Female Midwifery. N. P. Rogers' Writings. Theodore Parker's Sermons. Ballou's Non Resistance.

George S. Burleigh's Poems. &c. &c. &c. Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary.
BARNABY & WHINERY. August, 31, 1849.

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